



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9TH, 1898.

NUMBER 32

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Teleg. Address:—Brazilian—RIO.

Entitles contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gasworks, ed. laws and all other works, and any other kind of industrial or agricultural constructions, or any other kind of imports and exports, merchandise and raw and manufactured products, ships, laundry, lighters, toy boats, etc., exports and imports domestic produce on consignment.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.
A constant and ready supply of Gory's Methyl Steam
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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc.
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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

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Reserve fund £ 500,000

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Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

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Authorized Capital 3,000,000
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THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Navy express leaves weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachamby and Lembary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cachamby (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.—the first running through to Lembary, and the second to Entre Rios.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 8 p.m. Connects with all branches, running through the LEMBARY (OURO PRETO) of that railway. Interurban train leaves at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petrópolis:

Buses leaves the Praia das Maruínhas at 1 p.m. daily, except Sunday, to connect with railway at Mindu. Passenger train leaves Praia das Maruínhas (Central Railway) at 3 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban train to Praia das Maruínhas) station at 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. to connect with Petrópolis.

Petrópolis:

Buses leaves the Praia das Maruínhas at 1 p.m. daily, except Sunday, to connect with railway at Mindu. Passenger train leaves Praia das Maruínhas (Central Railway) at 3 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban train to Praia das Maruínhas) station at 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. to connect with Petrópolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Buses leaves the Praia das Maruínhas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leo. Paulino railway. Passenger train leaves Praia das Maruínhas (Central Railway) at 3 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. on all land route (passengers should take the suburban train to Praia das Maruínhas) station at 6:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. to connect with Nova Friburgo.

Coronavado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 1st, Rua Conselheiro Velho, Largo das Arvores, at 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., and 4:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the 1st and 2nd, 8 a.m. and 2 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. (descending 8:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 a.m., 6:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.). Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N.B.—Travelers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis. Charles Page Bryant, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. RICHARD SIEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita (opposite Custom House). WILHELM G. WAGNER, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repasts. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st Sunday in the month) at twelve o'clock in the Methodist Chapel (Clemente Vazquez) 1st Largo do Canhão, and Matins and Evensong at 8 a.m. to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueduto.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA LUMINOSA.—Rua Largo de São Joaquim, No. 12. Daily service in Portuguese, every Sunday, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Services in English, every Sunday, at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3 p.m., Gospel preaching at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Catucé. English service at 12 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays, 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Services in English, every Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. REV. FRANK WIEDEKIRK.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese, every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS RIOS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petrópolis, 4.

BAPTIST CHURCH—No. 28, Rua de São Anna, 1º de Março. Services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIAUCHO—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rio Claro, Services Sunday at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Wednesdays 7 p.m. PRANCILIO H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenhofer, German Physician, Office: 28, Rue General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MARCHANT, Rua Du Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Hareburg, Physician and acupuncturist.

Residence: 39, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 10 to 12 a.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da Glória, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY—No. 20 Rua da Ajuda. H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLICAL SOCIETY'S AGENCY—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-ING ROOM—31, Rue Gonçalves Dias—open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION—Red and Reading Room, Rua Camerino (former) 10, Praça da Carioca, 1st floor; W. J. LOWY, Director. Books of reference, magazines, etc., also of Missions, clothing, etc., gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 71, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No. 25, Rua da Glória, and Rua da Glória, 10, open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p.m., Secretary's office from noon to 10 o'clock p.m., Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary, R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The United States minister to Uruguay and Paraguay is now visiting the last named country.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 5th says that the impending revolutionary invasion of Uruguay will take place between the 15th and 20th inst. It is stated that the revolutionary chief will be established at Salto.

Eight years ago the political career of General Roca seemed to have come to an end; and now there are reasons for supposing that it is only about to begin in real earnest. Of the men who stood more or less on the same plane as himself eight years ago, he is the only one left with an increased political prestige. Alem and Del Valle are dead. Dr. Pellegrini is in Europe poor in health, we repeat, but poorer still in the fame of statesmanship. General Mitre has won many moral victories and pulled many Roquista chests out of the fire, and he now brings honour to the presidency of the senate—a post which may be regarded as a crumb that General Roca has swept condescendingly from his political table. Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen is governor of the province—owing to the benign toleration of General Roca. Don B. Hurlapse is governor of Santa Fe, also by the grace of the General. And the quiet gentleman who sighs for the departed glory of other days in the retirement of his *estancia* at Arrecifes (Junar Celman) is only one of the many political scapognats or victims that have been crushed beneath the car of the Argentine juggernaut. Roca rules the roost. He has toasted and smoked them all. We are not glad of this. We are sorry for the sake of the country. But we are not sorry for the sake of the poor, overrated men of straw who in the last eight years have been *weighted*, *swollen*, *blown* and *blown* by the wind of the *cross*, Buenos Aires.

Gloomy forebodings have been indulged in by some with regard to the health of the port, when the docks of Buenos Aires are completed, and in full working order. It has been prophesied that owing to the absence of any current the foul water will remain stagnant in the docks, and decompose in the summer sun. Hence it is cheerfully anticipated that some fearful epidemic will one day break out in the city, to justify the critics of the Malpiero port. We cannot confess to sharing these fears to the full; we do not very much think that the tide and fall of the tide does nothing to change the water. It is hardly credible that the same water simply shifts leek and forwards, sometimes in and sometimes out of the dock. But this is no reason why the sanitary service in the port should be neglected. It is obviously inadmissible that the steamers in port should get rid of their refuse by simply throwing it overboard. To prevent this a sanitary service has been established; but this sanitary service wants some active reforming. The statement is proved by the complaint which has been lodged, that two of the Grange boats were left entirely unattended, one of them for three days, and the other for eight. If the master is not attended to, we may have an epidemic, starting aboard one of our steamers; but the fault will not be that of the steamer, nor yet that of the port, but of the sanitary service. If a fine is imposed on any Captain for infringement of the rule obliging him to have the refuse discharged by the sanitary service, and not into the dock, it is equally fitting that a fine should be imposed on the sanitary officials who neglect their duty. —Review, Buenos Aires.

AFTER SANTIAGO.

Meantime, thirty officers of the *Vizcaya* had been picked up, besides 272 of the crew. Our ward-room and steerage officers gave up their state-rooms, and furnished food, clothing, and tobacco to the naked officers of the *Vizcaya*, and the paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors. Each man was given all the corned beef, coffee, and hard tack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I next ran down to them. I found the *Gloucester* with Admiral Cervera and a number of his officers on board, and also a large number of wounded, some of whom were frightfully mangled. Many of the Spaniards had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans. The *Harvard* came off, and I requested Captain Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the *Maria Teresa* and *Oquendos*. By midnight the *Harvard* had 970 prisoners aboard. A great number of them were wounded. For courage and dash there is no parallel to this action of the Spanish admiral. He came as he knew to absolute destruction. There was one single hope, and that was that the *Colon* would steam faster than the *Gloucester*.

I took Admiral Cervera aboard the *Iowa* from the *Gloucester*, which had rescued him from death, and received him with a full admirals' guard. The crew of the *Iowa* cracked afi over the turrets, half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side. He was bareheaded, and over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flame-borough from Lieutenant Commander Wahwright. The crew cheered vociferously. Cervera was every inch an admiral.

The officers of the *Vizcaya*, when questioned, said they simply could not hold the crews to the guns on account of the rapid fire of the Americans. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose, mingled with blood, in which floated fragments of bodies.

A twelve-inch shell from the *Iowa* exploded a torpedo at the *Vizcaya's* bow, blowing twenty men against the deck above, whence they dropped dead and mangled into the fire which had at once started below.

The torpedo boat *Ericson* was sent by the flagship to help the *Iowa* to rescue the *Vizcaya's* crew. A terrible sight met their gaze. The flames leaping out of the huge shot holes of the *Vizcaya's* sides licked the hissing decks where the wounded men were shrieking for help. Between the frequent explosions came the awful cries and groans of the men penned below.

During his stay on the *Iowa* Admiral Cervera endeared himself to all on board. The Spaniards say no torpedo boats ever came out of the harbor to attack Admiral Sampson's vessels, but they kept guard every night inside the harbor. In the engagement the *Indiana* was hit only twice, the *Oregon* thrice, and the *Iowa* nine times.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up 750,000
Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rue da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PRERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DR SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, a Hamburg."

Capital . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 102)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520) (Caixa 153)

Draws on:

Germany Direction der Disconto
Gesellschaft in Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a M.

England N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool
District Banking Company Limited,
London
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London

France Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Paris & Co., Paris
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,
De Nenfert & Co., Paris

Portugal Banco Lisboa & Açores and cor-
respondents.

and other countries
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

Petersen-Theil,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
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Banque de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:
Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up 800,000
Reserve fund 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London;

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

and corresponds in Germany.

and corresponds in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.,

and corresponds in PARIS.

and corresponds in HAMBURG.

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CONGRESSIONAL IMPOTENCE.

Congress since its opening in May has cost the nation a total of 1,856,258, which in these distressing times no one will call a trifle. But what has congress done during this period, which represents three-fourths of the ordinary session of the legislature? It has counted the votes of the presidential election and has refused the judicial power the decree asked to prosecute some of its members—and this more or less is all, unless it is desired to enumerate as legislative acts the sanguinary discourses, such as those of the senator who amuses himself by inciting to his colleagues his mutual confabulations with his servant and his female coadjutor, the virity, indeed interruptions of the deputy who, we may say, is interrupted, Sr. Melo Rego when he was opposing the excessive pay of the deputies. The public will judge if what congress has accomplished is worth 1,856,000, beyond what is expended upon the *Anuário* and the *secretaria* of the two houses. It is time for considering how to relieve the Union of this burden of a subsidy above all with the abuse of prologations. The states ought to pay their own representatives; and if the Union has to pay the subsidy, this ought not be considered a salary or means of living, extending it to all the prologations caused by the idleness of the congressmen themselves. — *Journal do Commercio*, August 6th.

On the following day the *Journal do Commercio* triumphantly added:—“Our *varia* of yesterday has already protracted the beneficial effect we were seeking. Yesterday there was even a session in the chamber of deputies, (Saturday sessions are rare events).—*Ed. News.* From May 4th up to yesterday August 6th there has been no session for lack of quorum on 34 days, not counting the period in which congress was functioning for counting the votes of the presidential election, and the Sunday and legal holidays.”

The scurrilous (*moñico*) senator who (*poor man!*) can not give more than he has, did not confabulate yesterday with his female coadjutor, as before he had informed us to his custom. He preferred to read our *varia* upon what congress is costing us—upon what his excellency is costing us. As to the long-winded talk which he has spun out, we are under no obligations to give it the honor of a reference. The worst is that the taxpayers yesterday even paid him his salary of 750, and that to-day, Sunday, when the humble and honest workman gains nothing, we will have to pay the scurrilous (*moñico*) senator another 750⁰⁰. This, and this only, is what irritates us. ■

“Sr. Julio de Melo, 1st secretary of the chamber of deputies, undertook yesterday to take revenge on the *Journal* for the just observations which it made upon the labors of congress, notifying our reporter to go and occupy a place from which he could hear nothing of what august legislators said, who were speaking in lower tones. If this deponent from Pernambuco thinks that he can annoy us with this, he is mistaken. The *Journal do Commercio* has already outlived the anger of men of larger calibre than himself, and can live without relating what is passing in the chamber of deputies while the latter does not wish to give it the means of doing so conveniently. In fact we shall have nothing by this.” ■

“Curious circumstances: the *Gazeta do Nordeste*, *O Páiz*, and the *Journal do Brasil*, without any combination among themselves and with us also discussed yesterday the scandalous illness of congress which is costing us over 20,000 a day. The *Páiz* attributes the fault to the government senators and deputies: we do not inquire who has been to blame: we call attention to it and we shall continue to repeat it.” ■

BAHIA FINANCES.

In 1896 the general revenue receipts of the state of Bahia aggregated 11,865,274\$51, and the expenditures 11,823,612\$762. In 1897 these were considerably increased, the receipts to 13,880,032\$565, and the expenditure to 13,774,482\$316. For the current year the receipts were estimated at 14,130,820\$712, and the expenditures at 14,128,772\$582.

At the present time the foreign funded debt of the state amounts to 13,830,000 francs, and the internal funded debt to 3,581,100. The floating debt comprises £70,000 owing to the gas company, £50,000\$75 owing to the orphans fund, etc., 956,38\$245 to the savings bank, and 20,000\$ to the national government. Among the uncollected revenues is to be noted the very considerable sum of 1,009,852\$532 owing by gas consumers, which exposes one of the weak points in government ownership of such services. ■

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean police are said to be exercising severe vigilance over the anarchists.

The United States government insists that Colombia shall pay to Italy the award given in the Curtis case.

—It appears that Peru has another revolution on the break on hand, and that it is directed by a member of the Solano family.

—The Chilean journal *La Tercera* says that the boundary dispute can now have but one of two solutions—arbitration, or war. There ought to be no doubt as to which it shall be, as both nations have already agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration. War over so petty a quarrel would be a monstrous crime.

CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (State) RAILWAY

Tenders are invited for the supply of 120,000 tons of Coal during the year 1898.

By order of the Administration, Bidders are invited to supply the sum of 120,000 tons of coal for the consumption of this railway the coming year.

Every proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for the sum of Rs. 50000, to be previously effected at the Treasury of the Railways guaranteeing good faith to the tenderer, which will be returned to the bidder on the expiry in case of refusal to sign the contract it abrogates.

Tenders should be presented in the office at the day and hour indicated, properly closed and signed, to be opened and examined in the presence of the parties interested.

The terms of the contract will be as follows:

The contractor undertakes to furnish coal of first quality and in accordance with the following clause, nearly exhausted from Coal mines, or from those of equal quality, situated three miles, producing not more than one per cent ($1\frac{1}{4}$ %) of ash and not more than 10% of water, and with a portion (10%) of sulphur. Its heating value to be less than eight thousand one hundred (8,100) calories per gramme, not less than 10,000,000, and experiments to be certified by the Administration of the Railways, or by anyone it may nominate for that object.

The coal must be delivered in large bags, not exceeding in size, 1000 x 1000 x 1000 mm.

The means of ensuring the execution of this clause will be determined by the Administrators of the Railways.

Should the quantity of coal sent at each delivery not be greater than that agreed on the most will be deducted, on account of the contractor, and the quantity of pieces less than thirty cubic inches shall be reduced to the proportionate amount.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Aug. 3.—Three other brigades have been landed in Puerto Rico, and General Miles is rapidly advancing on San Juan at the head of his troops. The attack on the town is said to be imminent.

The latest news from the Philippines is that the Tagalo chief Aguinaldo is doing all in his power to thwart the supposed intentions of the United States in the Philippine Islands, and has announced his intention of occupying Manila alone. To this both Admiral Dewey and General Merritt are firmly opposed.

General Elizur Lee, the former consul-general in Havanna, has been nominated to command the 7th army corps that is to garrison Cuba after the signing of the treaty of peace.

The secretary of war has ordered a strict enquiry into the question as to who was responsible for the delay in transporting the wounded Americans home after the battles of Santiago.

In the hospitals of Santiago there are 3,179 attacked with fever of various kinds and 1,060 sick from other causes. Since the last report there were 639 additional cases of fever, and the same number of cured. 15 deaths occurred.

M. Cambon this evening presented the reply of the Spanish government to the ultimatum of President McKinley. The reply is said to be definite and conciliatory, as was expected.

General Brooke arrived at Ponce accompanied by several exiles from Puerto Rico who received an enthusiastic ovation on their return.

The "Saint Paul" took Guyana in Puerto Rico without any resistance having been made. The people hoisted the American flag in mid-day the Spaniards evacuated the town and before the Americans came up to occupy it.

Aug. 4.—The Governor of Manzanillo has proposed to Cadizto Grant the terms on which he will surrender the town, the principal being permission to leave with the honors of war.

The "St. Paul" and "St. Louis" are to be returned to the American Company as their services as armed transports are no longer required.

Many of the rich people of Havana who took refuge in the Isla de Pinos are being scourged by small pox, yellow fever and want of food, and hundreds are dying daily.

Suspension of hostilities is expected in view of the peace negotiations.

Aug. 5.—The Tagalo leader, Aguinaldo, is pressing, through the British consul in Manila, his demands to know the intentions of the American government as to the Philippines.

General Merritt has informed his government that the "Infanta Maria Teresa" has been floated off Cavite.

Aug. 6.—Constant despatches of American troops are taking place at Puerto Rico. General Brooke has taken possession of Arroyo being supported by the guns of the fleet.

M. Cambon has announced that he expects no definite reply to the American demands recently sent for at least a week.

Spain.

Aug. 3.—The terms of peace have now been published in Madrid. President McKinley exacts the independence of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands, the cession of Manila and its bay (which should have been the whole island of Luzon), the cession of one of the Caroline islands, the cession of one of the Ladrones islands, the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico within 24 hours from the signing of the treaty, and the appointment of a mixed commission to regulate the question of the Cuban debt.

The Spanish press have been forbidden to publish any news or views on the subject of the peace negotiations unless these have been approved by the government censors. The government maintains an almost absolute reserve.

Telegrams from Santiago say the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners has commenced.

The liquidations at the end of July on the Spanish Exchange have shown many financial failures. Several defaulters have fled the country and others have committed suicide.

The *Imparcial* says that the news of the death of Prince Bismarck was received in Havana with sorrow and funeral salvos were fired.

In Havana the organisation of soup kitchens is being actively carried on, the starving poor receiving 20,000 free rations daily.

Mr. Sagasta has consulted the leaders of all political parties in Spain on the subject of the terms of peace.

Aug. 4.—The Spanish government is said to have agreed to all the American demands with the exception of making itself responsible for the existing Cuban debt. The ministry also claim indemnification for all the military stores at present existing in Cuba.

Sagasta has called Weyler, Polavieja and Chinchilla to a special conference, re peace.

Aug. 5.—General Weyler refused to be present at the meeting with Sagasta, the prime minister. All the other generals voted in favor of peace.

Telegrams from Santiago are published in the Madrid papers saying that there are 6,000 Spanish prisoners sick there, and entirely unprovided with beds or medicines.

The deliberations of the cabinet are conducted with the utmost secrecy, but the rumor runs that a hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations.

Great Britain.

Aug. 3.—Telegrams from Washington published in London, say that the U. S. government is discussing the formation of armies of occupation after the treaty of peace to be訂立ed as follows: Cuba, 50,000 men; Philippines, 30,000; Puerto Rico, 20,000.

Germany.

Aug. 3.—The funeral of Bismarck will take place on Saturday next. The great heat of the season has necessitated the hurried on of the interment.

As was to be expected the "Vorwärts," as a socialist organ, has made a stirring commentary on Bismarck's life work, under the guise of fair comment in the presence of death. It characterizes Bismarck as a great man where brute force could be used, as weak against moral, and intellectual ideas instancing the case of the "Kulturkampf" in support of its arguments. He humiliates France only to make Russia a power in Europe in affairs.

The Emperor has followed up his visit to the death bed of the great chancellor, by writing to his family and declaring that Germany can never forget the services of Bismarck.

Aug. 5.—The funeral of Bismarck though simple from was of a most impressive nature. The Emperor and Empress were present. The panegyric of the illustrious statesman was eloquently delivered by Minister Faber.

Aug. 6.—The greatest excitement exists among politicians to find out what has become of Bismarck's memoirs. People generally hope they have been destroyed for reasons of state, while they are said to be in Stuttgart, and by others in the Bank of England for greater security.

THE NATIONAL MINT.

In response to a complimentary visit and letter from Dr. Ennes de Souza, director of the national mint, the United States minister visited that important establishment a few days since and then sent to its director the following sympathetic letter:

To Doctor Ennes de Souza,

Director of the Mint, Rio de Janeiro,

Dear Sir:—

Your kind visit and letter gave me genuine pleasure. To acknowledge the latter I have waited till I could visit your important institution. Now I can speak with both understanding and admiration of the work you so creditably direct. While I was gratified to see the results of the artistic training given your employees, I was even more pleased to notice in every department of your bureau the discipline of the boys there being instructed. Your system of giving educational opportunities to orphans and waifs in a non-religious state institution is unique. Equally admirable is your happy combination of patriotic philanthropy with instruction in the practical arts and in manual dexterity. After a visit to the Mint at Rio de Janeiro no one can doubt the favor of your administration to the founders and preservers of our nation to whom your address eloquently refers. By placing everywhere in this bureau of engraving the images in bronze and the portraits in steel of North American heroes from Washington to McKinley, you have doubtless inspired many poor boys to read the stories and to emulate the deeds of our great men. When, at my request, you vouchsafed those lads a half holiday, "to remind them as you kindly put it, "pleasantly of the American minister's visit," I saw in many eyes that greeted me the fire of a genius, which, if directed by you, will through art or statecraft add lustre to Brazilian history. Your good work may develop another Benvenuto Cellini or an Albrecht Dürer. There may be among those boys some with the noble possibilities of a Lincoln or a Garfield. The day of brilliant achievement for the Brazils seems at hand if so, you are furnishing the gifted youth incentive and opportunity.

I admired the medals, the stamps and the drawings of the Mint, but above all the typical Brazilian courtesy of its officers. Let me renew to you my assurances of sincere good will, with which,

1 am,

Yours very respectfully,

Charles Page Bryan.

CRICKET.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET, & UNITED BANKS.

This match was played on the Pansandu ground on Sunday 31st ulto. The pitch was very hard and fast, but bumped a little. The batting was very good although the scores were low, but the day was pre-eminently a bowler's day, Brooking and Jackson doing excellent work for the Banks, and R. H. Robinson and Smythe standing out conspicuously bowling for the Club. Bowling left-handed overhand balls breaking from the leg, Robinson proved himself a terror to the batsmen as they had to hit high and be caught, defend their wickets by blocks that made no runs, or miss and get their middle stump down. In the first innings, Robinson scored 6 wickets for 2 runs, although 9 runs were scored against him in the whole innings when Wilton hampered the bat. This cricketer gave a fine instance of pluck and endurance. Fielding a drive from E. V. Morrissey, Wilton had his ankle badly hurt by the ball, but he

pluckily hopped to the wicket with the assistance of Conolly's strong arm, and scored 5 runs from Robinson's bowling. Conolly kindly doing his runs. The Club scoring 49 in the first innings were lucky in dismissing the Banks for 34. In the second innings, good steady cricket was displayed throughout, but the club could not follow up its advantage and succumbed to the bowling of Brooking and Jackson for 21 runs. The Banks had 37 to get to win, and easily accomplished the feat. Conolly, Brooking and Jackson made the runs between them by some heavy driving in the roul of the evening. At five o'clock stumps were drawn, the Banks carrying their score to 58 for 4 wickets.

The match excited great interest amongst the spectators who were watching the game, from the pavilion and the shade of the lofty palms. Among these we noticed Mr. H. O. Robinson and the Misses Robinson, Mrs. O. H. Wilton, Miss Shepard, Miss Messon, Miss Bigle, Miss Chamer, the Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Linton, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. and the Misses Dawson, the Misses Fairhurst, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Quayle, Mr. Ridgewell, and many others whose names were not obtained.

Mrs. Hardwicke and Maude acted as umpires, and gave the fullest satisfaction.

Tot was provided for the ladies during the afternoon.

The scores were as follow:

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET

1st Innings

W. Morrissey, b. Brooking.....
E. V. Morrissey, b. Brooking.....
C. L. Robinson, b. Brooking.....
H. J. Reeves, b. Brooking.....
V. Tatton, run out.....
G. H. Unwin, et H. G. Greaves, b. Brooking.....
A. Smythe, b. Brooking.....
M. Morrissey, et Francis, b. Brooking.....
R. H. Robinson, b. C. A. Conolly.....
A. C. Skev, not out.....
W. F. Gains, b. C. A. Conolly.....
Extras.....

Total.....

Second Innings

W. Morrissey, et J. Dawson, b. Brooking.....
E. V. Morrissey, b. Jackson.....
C. L. Robinson, b. Brooking.....
H. J. Reeves, et H. G. Greaves, b. Brooking.....
V. Tatton, b. Brooking.....
G. H. Unwin, b. Jackson.....
A. Smythe, et C. A. Conolly, b. Brooking.....
R. H. Robinson, et J. Dawson, b. Brooking.....
A. C. Skev, not out.....
W. F. Gains, b. C. A. Conolly.....
Extras.....

Total.....

UNITED BANKS

1st Innings

C. A. Conolly, b. W. Morrissey.....
E. A. Brooking, b. Morrissey.....
N. Jackson, et Smythe, b. R. H. Robinson.....
R. Roberts, b. R. H. Robinson.....
J. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
J. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
W. Wilton, not out.....
Extras.....

Total.....

Second Innings

C. A. Conolly, et Unwin, b. Robinson.....
E. A. Brooking, b. Unwin.....
N. Jackson, not out.....
G. H. Lomas, b. Unwin.....
R. Roberts, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
S. Francis, not out.....
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....
W. Wilton, not out.....
Extras.....

Total.....

Second Innings

C. A. Conolly, et Unwin, b. Robinson.....
E. A. Brooking, b. Unwin.....
N. Jackson, not out.....
G. H. Lomas, b. Unwin.....
R. Roberts, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
B. Dawson, b. R. H. Robinson.....
S. Francis, not out.....
H. Hargreaves, b. R. H. Robinson.....
W. Wilton, not out.....
Extras.....

Total.....

UNITED BANKS

1st Innings

J. B. Mawson, b. Mawson.....
E. R. Prior, b. Roberts.....
R. Brooking, b. Roberts.....
R. M. Dafiel, b. Roberts.....
O. W. R. J. J. Dawson, b. Roberts.....
P. Barry, not out.....
A. Blake, rt, b. Roberts.....
M. Edwards, b. Mawson.....
A. M. Holland, b. Roberts.....
E. Bailey, run out.....
J. Cooper, b. Roberts.....
Extras.....

Total.....

2nd innnings.

J. B. Mawson, b. b. Mawson.....
E. R. Prior, b. Roberts.....
R. Brooking, b. Roberts.....
R. M. Dafiel, b. Roberts.....
O. W. R. J. J. Dawson, b. Roberts.....
P. Barry, not out.....
A. Blake, rt, b. Roberts.....
M. Edwards, b. Mawson.....
A. M. Holland, b. Roberts.....
E. Bailey, run out.....
J. Cooper, b. Roberts.....
Extras.....

4

Total.....

BRITISH BANK

S. E. Ewell, b. Mawson.....
E. Roberts, b. Brooking.....
H. Smythe, not out.....
T. R. Gibaud, b. Brooking.....
H. Evers, b. Mawson.....
C. Robinson, b. Brooking.....
J. J. Lawton, b. Mawson.....
C. S. Smith, b. Brooking.....
C. Nigro, b. b. Mawson.....
Extras.....

5

Total.....

2nd innnings.

S. E. Ewell, b. Hadden, b. Brooking.....
E. Roberts, b. Brooking.....
H. Smythe, did not bat.....
T. R. Gibaud, did not bat.....
H. Evers, b. Mawson.....
C. Robinson, b. Brooking.....
J. J. Lawton, s. et, Black, b. Brooking.....
C. S. Smith, did not bat.....
C. Nigro, did not bat.....
Extras.....

5

Total (3 wicket 4s).....

5

ATHLETIC SPORTS

The 15th inst. is going to be a record day in our sporting annals in Rio. The annual sports are to commence off the R. C. & A. New ground at San Domingo and a large gathering is expected to see our young athletes from their mettle. Admission to the grounds will only be 2500 reis per head, and seats on the chairs underneath the spreading mango trees can be obtained for an extra 2500 reis. The events as will be seen from the list we give below will commence at 11 a.m. and finish before 5 p.m. to allow people from this side to cross the water in time for dinner. Many families are, however, not likely to require dinners as there is a lot of elaborate private arrangements being made for gipsy picnics under the trees on the grounds.

The programme of the sports is as follows:

1. 1st heat 100 yards Flat Race. (Members only.)

2. 15th heat 100 yards Flat Race. (Do.)

3. 15th throwing the Cricket Ball. (Do.)

4. 15th Long Jump. (Do.)

5. 15th 200 yards Handicap. (Open.)

6. 15th Bicycile Race. (1 mile.) Members only.

7. 15th Quarter mile Flat Race. Members only.

8. 15th Married Men's Race. (1/2 mile.) Entries close on the ground.

9. 15th Boys' Race under 14 Handicap. Entries close on the ground.

10. 15th Girls' Race under 14 Handicap. Entries close on the ground.

11. 15th Quarter mile Flat Race. Members only.

12. 15th Married Men's Race. (1/2 mile.) Entries close on the ground.

13. 15th Putting the Weight (16 lbs.) Members only.

14. 30 1/2 mile Flat Race (scratch). Open.

15. 15th Stick Race. Members only.

16. 40 Consolation Race.

17. 40 Presentation of prizes by Mrs. Geo. E. Cox.

CRICKET.

A match has been definitely arranged between Rio de Janeiro and the State of São Paulo, the match to be played here on the 7th and 8th September next. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee composed as follows: Messrs. F. S. Vouk, H. L. Wheately, H. J. Reeves, A. Amaral and G. H. Unwin (Hon. Secy.) Cricket in Santos and São Paulo is very much *en vogue* this year and it is therefore confidently expected that a good game will result.

B. I. S. E. R. A. I. L. L.

We regret to learn that owing to the fixtures of the athletic clubs in Rio, it has been found impossible to arrange a near date to play a return match in Petropolis. This is a great pity inasmuch as now that the war is well over, we should like to see the Rio clubs with sufficient practice to put the teams of the American ships of war on their mettle when they next visit these waters. To meet them with deadly cannon hills is one thing, but to meet them in a friendly game of baseball is another, and at baseball we should like to see the Rio cricketers beat the visitors of Civita and Santiago. In any other way, God forbid!

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 9th, 1898.

It is a curious coincidence that on Saturday last the four leading morning newspapers of this capital all published severe criticisms on the two houses of congress for their signal failure to occupy themselves with the regular legislative work of the session. Three-fourths of the ordinary session have been consumed in counting the votes cast in the last presidential election, in discussing the petition for license to prosecute certain members for complicity in conspiracy and murder, which was refused, and in wrangles and fruitless discussions over matters of slight importance. So impotent has this congress shown itself that even its friends can no longer excuse and defend it! Our readers will remember that we have again and again criticised the apathy and incapacity of these legislators who year after year fritter away valuable time in empty chatter and then impose upon the country the costs of repeated extensions of the session to complete the regular routine work for which they were called together. There is cause for suspicion that these unfaithful servants are not altogether free from a mercenary object in these extensions, for they are generally men to whom a salary of 750 a day is worth nursing. But even were the country able to pay the extra cost, the morality of the transaction deserves nothing but unqualified censure. It is an act of bad faith and a corrupt use of the public money. And for those members who spend the greater part of their time in publishing newspapers, or in the exercise of business and professional duties, or in loafing about the cafés and streets, instead of attending the sessions, the case is even worse. To speak plainly—as we usually do—their conduct is dishonest and dishonorable in every sense of the term. They accept a responsible mandate, they accept pay for its execution, and then they deliberately avoid the work and employ their time in doing something else. There are no separate rules of morality in this world for the private citizen and the public official. What is immoral and reprehensible in the ordinary avocations of life, is equally so in public life. And the evil is all the greater, because its effects are more widely distributed and the responsibility is greater. We like the *Jornal do Comércio*'s suggestion that the subsidies of congressmen should be paid by the states. This is logical as well as good policy. These legislators represent the states and not the nation, and logically they should be paid by those by whom they are employed. In addition to this they should be paid only for the ordinary session and for actual daily attendance, or, still better, they should be paid a fixed sum for the session, subject to reductions for non-attendance. And if the present mischievous tendency for devoting time to other employments continues, then the offending member should be required to choose between his public duties and his private occupation. In no case should he be permitted

to edit a newspaper, or practise in the courts, or manage a bank, while congress is in session. And no member should be permitted to retain his commission in the army, or navy, or to retain any public official position, after his election to either house. The time and abilities of every member should be directed solely to the work of framing laws, and to the highly-important task of regulating the public services, together with the receipts and expenditures of the government. It is for these important services that they are chosen, and it is decidedly immoral for them to either shirk the work, or to divide the time with private occupations.

It seems to us that Deputy Serzedello has stumbled upon a very important question. He says that the nominal strength of the army is 25,000 men, but that the actual number is only 12,000 men. How, then, be inquires, is the appropriation of \$8,000,000 expended? That question covers a very important point. The tax-payers are paying for an army of 28,000 men, while the number in service does not exceed 12,000. Who gets the money? Let us know about these skeleton battalions and these fully paid officers who have nothing to do?

We can very readily understand the theoretical indignation of *The Brazilian Review* over our comments upon the recent banquet to the minister of finance, but we fail to understand how inconcious he is of the absurdity of these blind dashes at the imaginary foes of his eminent and illustrious patron. The *Review* is printed at the national printing office, and the favor must be balanced, but this surely does not compel our neighbor to make ridiculous accusations, nor to deny facts. We very much doubted the widely-published assertion that the banquet was given by the national and foreign commercial houses of this city, and we quoted a statement made by the *Notícia* in which Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, of the *Jornal do Comércio*, was complimented as the initiator and one of the principal organizers of the festival. The success of the event was very much to Dr. Rodrigues' credit, and he didn't deny his part in it. He left that for the *Rio* to do and spontaneously has the latter undertaken the job that he charges upon *Brasília* and *Brasília* quarrelsome before investigating the facts. Anticipating some such foolishness we reserved one important witness for the occasion, the staff representative of the *Jornal do Comércio*. In replying to a toast in *the press*, Dr. Pará, of *Pará*, said that the task is a difficult one and would have been more brilliantly executed if to that post had been appointed any illustrious chief, Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, to whom is due the initiative of this homage to the minister of finance. The editor of *The Review* apparently went out gunning for a quarrel, in a matter which did not concern him in the least, and has suffered irreparable damage through the unskillful loading and premature discharge of his weapon. *Reprinted in part.*

THE HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

As we imagined, the good cause brought together a gaily throng on Thursday night last at Frank Brown's circus. For the good cause, too, Frank Brown provided a first class show. The reception committee, Messrs. T. C. Jackson, C. E. M. Taylor, A. Roberts, H. W. Stacey, and H. R. Beans, had their hands full, when the people began to arrive, and at 8.30 p. m. in the vestibule of the S. Pedro Theatre resounded with so many English voices that it was hard to conceive that we were in Brazil where the English speaking colony is small. It would have been easier to imagine one's self in the vestibule of Covent Garden theatre on an opera night. From all sides of the bay the visitors came, anxious to show by their presence the sympathy that all feel with so excellent an institution as the Strangers' Hospital. We hear that when the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw first conceived the idea of the benefit, he had some slight misgivings as to its success, but Thursday night satisfactorily proved to him and everybody else that when an occasion arises for a display of generosity towards a noble work, our community rises to the occasion. Open handed generosity was shown all round from the first moment the idea was mooted. The boxes on the first tier were snapped up at fancy prices from 100 to 500 milreis. Some of the large firms not only took boxes, but generously purchased seats for their employes. Americans vied with British, and Brazilians vied with both to make the affair a success, and a great success they made it. We do not remember ever having seen such a full gathering of the English-speaking community in Rio. It was so full that a friend from the River Plate called on us next day, and said that making late visits the previous night, he found all the private houses closed, and all the hotels empty of his American friends—all being away at Frank Brown's circus. To meet his people he had to find his way there too. As a reunion it was found delightful by all with large circles of friends, as everybody knew was to be found there, and glad faces wreathed in smiles were seen flitting from box to box during the interval.

The splendid result was a dainty little *bouffet* in the person of Miss Daisi Pullen, with a bewitching fluidity sold sweets in the theatre. The proceeds of her tour around boxes and stalls reached no less a sum than 21,457 milreis, and we heartily congratulate the pretty little Dresden-china dressed on her successful *début* as a collector in the cause of suffering humanity. Everybody felt the influence of the object. Even the Gas company gave extra illumination outside on that night, and only charged half rate. Fancy a gas company with a heart! Yet here in Rio we have that phenomenon—when the Strangers' Hospital is in question.

The City Club supplied the waiters and the refreshments. Not a single nickel was made in profit from the bar, but the beverages were voted first class by all who tried them.

The working committee did well, Frank Brown did better, the English-speaking community did best of all in turning up in such numbers. But what does it matter? Everyone concerned would do the same thing to-morrow for the Strangers' Hospital.

Amongst the families present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Robinson and the Misses Robinson (2), Mr. and Mrs. Beans, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Tress, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, and Miss Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard and Miss Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Robinson and Miss Isobel Fernon, Mrs. de M. and Miss Badley, Mr. and Mrs. Gibaud, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pullen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Conceição, Mr. and Mrs. Seeger, Mr. and Mrs. Benest, Mr. and Mrs. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Neills, Mrs. Dawson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Lamoureux, Mrs. Bisset, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. V. Mendes, Mr. Mrs. Rolls, Mr. and Mrs. Bierz, Mr. and Mrs. Kentish, Mr. D. Watson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Miss Hawthorn, Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs, Mrs. Grindel and family, and others whose names have escaped us. Amongst the gentlemen we noticed the Rev. J. C. Crawshaw, Messrs. C. Borg, H. L. Wheatley, H. Harwick, J. Gordon, A. C. Conolly, T. Campbell, A. Deans, J. Brandon, J. C. Rodriguez, H. J. Lings, A. C. Skeen, R. Carson, E. Gepp, A. Thompson—but we find these names in our list simply because they were near us. To have made a list of all the names would have been to compile a census return of the whole English-speaking population of Rio. Everybody was there.

Frank Brown always gives good performance but on this occasion he and his troupe exceeded themselves. Mlle. Elvira Marasco walked the invisible wire, Layall did many juggling tricks, a grand tumbling match by the whole corps of clowns was watched with interest and curiosity, to know what had become of their spines. Slinnie, a magnificent colt black animal, was put through many fine performances with Ridiculous, a cute little pony small enough to pass under his coat tails by, Miss A. Libra gave a fine exhibition on the rolling globe and the brown Poco Busto sent the house into raptures as the most oblique flirterin musician that ever itinerated. Tony did some fine biomarion pistol shooting at the musician. He pointed his deadly weapon at the gods in the gallery three several times, and the bulls were found to have lodged in the musician's right ear, left ear and—curious!—Capt. Curver and Buffalo Bill will have to keep their eyes on Tony, Rosita de La Plata on coming in to go through a difficult double act with Layall was received with great applause. With a grace and a charm and a swing and a dash peculiarly her own, she kept all eyes glued to the ring while she was there. When we were boys the most extraordinary feat in a circus was the leap of the elder Cork from the ground on to the bare back of a horse at full speed. It was a difficult thing to do, but Rosita and Layall did it every night. They did more on Thursday night for the two jumped on to the same horse, and kept their balance amidst the loud acclamations of the audience. This was really the principal performance of the first act. We may mention that some of our bachelor readers have broken out into poetry over the charms of Rosita de La Plata who were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata who were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata. The last of the elder Cork from the ground on to the bare back of a horse at full speed. It was a difficult thing to do, but Rosita and Layall did it every night. They did more on Thursday night for the two jumped on to the same horse, and kept their balance amidst the loud acclamations of the audience. This was really the principal performance of the first act. We may mention that some of our bachelor readers have broken out into poetry over the charms of Rosita de La Plata who were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata who were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata.

It is a matter of great interest to note that Frank Brown was received with great applause. With a grace and a charm and a swing and a dash peculiarly her own, she kept all eyes glued to the ring while she was there. When we were boys the most extraordinary feat in a circus was the leap of the elder Cork from the ground on to the bare back of a horse at full speed. It was a difficult thing to do, but Rosita and Layall did it every night. They did more on Thursday night for the two jumped on to the same horse, and kept their balance amidst the loud acclamations of the audience. This was really the principal performance of the first act. We may mention that some of our bachelor readers have broken out into poetry over the charms of Rosita de La Plata who were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata who were not as pretty as Rosita de La Plata.

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THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that the British squadron on this station will be in Rio harbor before this issue is in their hands. The *Beagle* came in on the 5th inst. for a few hours, and returned at once to Ilha Grande where the other ships, *Flora*, *Scallop* and *Basilisk*, were staying for torpedo practice, drills and exercise. The whole squadron is expected to enter the harbors we go to press, and will make a short stay. General regret has been expressed that the officers were not here in time for the Larangeiras club dance, but it is hoped that officers and men will have a chance of being present at the annual sports on the 15th. When a British squadron enters the port of Rio, all the British hearts beat high, and officers and men are sure of a hearty reception. The squadron is under the command of Commodore Charles J. Noreck of H. M. S. *Flora* and our latest Navy List gives the list of officers as follows: H. M. S. *Flora*: Commodore, Charles J. Noreck; Secretary, Victor A. T. Weeks; Commander George Conner; Lieutenants, Bertram M. Chambers, Thos C. Suytse, Hugh N. Stueley, Stephen H. Way; Chaplain, Rev. David Richards, R. A.; Fleet Surgeon, George D. Twigg; Staff Paymaster, Edward H. Truscott; Staff Engineer, Albert E. L. Westaway; Sub-Lieut. Thomas F. Braxshay; Surgeon, Edwin S. Miller, M. B.; Assistant Paymaster, Charles E. Manning; Engineer, Frederick Jarvis; Assistant Engineers, Lloyd W. Swift, Thomas B. Diggle; Gunners, Thomas Lomax, Alfred Opie; Boatswain, George H. Adams; Carpenter, Richard T. Kensey; Midshipmen, N. W. Diggle, J. M. Barker, A. J. G. Good, M. T. Gopp, A. R., P. Cottrell-Dorner, J. A. Biggell, C. Gilligan, G. B. Clark, G. L. S. More, B. M. Harvey; Clerk, Leonard Blackett.

H. M. S. *Scallop*: Commander Francis W. Keay; Lieutenants, John R. S. Grayson, M. F. Stephenson, William R. Nicholson; Paymaster, Wingfield W. Atton; Sub-Lieut. Ernest O. Billington; Surgeon, Frederick Pendar; M. B.; Engineer, Peter T. Criston; Gunner, John H. Fidde.

H. M. S. *Basilisk*: Commander, Edward P. Gamble; Lieutenants, Charles E. Le Mesurier, W. C. Strickland, Ronald S. J. Wiggin; Staff Surgeon, John Dawson; Paymaster, Charles D. M. Farrant; Sub-Lieut. Henry P. Riddle; Chief Engineer, James A. Reynolds; Assistant Engineer, William A. Murray; Gunner, William Hawkins.

H. M. S. *Brigade*: Commander, Douglas A. Gamble; Lieutenants, Charles E. Le Mesurier, Robert N. Lawson, Fitzmaurice Arton, Frederick A. Hallows; Paymaster, Herbert K. Horsey; Surgeon Joseph Chambers, B. A. M. B.; Chief Engineer, William Ryan; Assistant Engineer, Henry O. Andrews; Gunner, James S. Hicks.

At 1.—Senate.—The senate unanimously voted the veto of the prefect of the Federal District to the resolution of the municipal council for granting permission to Domingos Alves Billiato to expropriate real estate in order to extend Rua Barão de S. Francisco Filho.

At 2.—Senate.—Senator Bernardo de Mendonça criticised the police report on the disturbances at the Polytechnic School.

At 3.—Chamber of Deputies.—The committee on legislation reported in favor of approving the acts of the government and its agents under martial law. Deputy Serzedello, in a speech on the army bill, spoke in favor of executing the conscription law. The army, he said, instead of 25,000 enlisted men, which is its nominal strength, has in reality only about 12,000. Moreover the soldiers are never drilled and have no arms, no uniforms and no suitable barracks. He inquired how the appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the war department had been spent. Deputy Mello Régio said that, as the country in its present condition cannot maintain an army of 20,000 men, it would be well to reduce the number of officers. Deputy Coelho Cunha offered an amendment reducing the number of enlisted men from 28,163 to 27,240 and increasing to 1,600 the number of cadets.

At 4.—Senate.—The senate unanimously adopted a motion for expressing profound sorrow for the death of Prince Bismarck. Senator Bernardo de Mendonça spoke on the disturbances at the Polytechnic School, the assault on Dr. Nelson de Vasconcelos, the threats against a reporter of the *Jornal do Brasil* and the arrest of the business manager of the *Tribuna*. The latter, he said, under the pretext of a subpoena for giving evidence, had been arrested and for 10 hours deprived of food and of communication with his friends. A reporter of the *Tribuna*, he added, had subsequently been assaulted by police detectives.

At 5.—Senate.—In discussing the navy bill, Senator Olímpio offered an amendment reducing the number of national marines to 2,000 and that of naval fusiliers to 400, and providing for the sale of unserviceable vessels belonging to the navy. The senate rejected the bill from the chamber of deputies authorizing the government to purchase the Melhoreamento do Brasil railway. Senator Lauro Soárez introduced a bill for a national exhibition in 1900 for commemorating the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil.

At 6.—Senate.—Senator Bernardo de Mendonça censured the *Jornal do Comércio*

for attacking congress. He also censured the government for printing the *Cidade do Rio* gratis at the national printing office and for paying the editor of that journal 12,000\$ or 15,000\$ a month for defending the government. The senate sustained the President's veto of the Brazil Great Southern Railway bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cassiano complained that the government had not yet sent to congress the estimates required for framing the budget.

COFFEE NOTES

—It is stated that the board of directors of the Associação Commercial of this city has telegraphed to Campos Sales requesting him to endeavor to obtain from the French government a reduction in the import duty on coffee.

—If there is a prospect of a failure of the next crop, as many planters allege, why not try the effect of fertilizing and pruning? If the coffee trees are exhausted by the heavy crops of the last two years, then the trees should be carefully pruned as a means of concentrating their strength, and careful cultivation should be employed to restore exhausted vitality.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro has promulgated the agreement which it made on the 7th of June with that of Minas Geraes for collecting the export duty on coffee. This agreement provides for the establishment of warehouses for the storage of coffee and the two state governments bind them selves to solicit from the general government the concession of the right of warehousemen to issue warrants on the coffee thus stored. No coffee can be withdrawn from the warehouses before payment of the export duty with the exception of a quantity not exceeding 5% of the total receipts at those warehouses. Whether the coffee is withdrawn or not, the duty must be paid within 90 days after the arrival of the coffee at the warehouses.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is said that groups of armed fanatics are again collecting in the neighborhood of Caubos, state of Bahia. They are armed with Mauser and Maximilian rifles, and the local authorities are unable to disperse them. The problem is one which it will be difficult to solve under present conditions.

—The controversy in São Paulo over the refusal of certain foreign physicians, chiefly Italians, for exemption from the regular examination, has been carried on with a great deal of unnecessary acrimony. For some unexplained reason, the native practitioners and various journals have thought it best to characterize the foreigners as christians.

—Our readers should not forget that the 100\$ notes of the 5th and 6th estampas are exchangeable without discount only up to the 31st ult. The 50\$ notes of the 5th estampa, 20\$ and 50\$ of the 6th estampa, 20\$ of the 7th estampa, and all the notes of banks of issue (including those of the Banco do Brasil) will be exchangeable without discount up to 31st Decembre next.

—The latest telegram about the Amazonas quarrel is that Gov. Filinto left a blank sheet of paper with his signature attached when he went to Europe, with the understanding that his vice-governor could fill in his resignation in case of necessity. And these are the men who are "chosen" to preside over the destinies of a great country! Can any one really blame *The Rio News* for an occasional expression of pessimism?

—On his arrival at Pará on the 1st inst., Gov. Filinto Pires at once had consultations with the governor of Pará, the military commander of the district Gen. Salomão and various other personages. The steamer *Perseverança* was held in readiness, and at 10 o'clock p.m. on the 6th the governor and his party left in haste for Manaus. There will probably be an entertaining and exciting conflict on his arrival there between the two juntas and their corrupt followers. Last evening a later telegram says that Gov. Filinto had returned to Pará. He met a steamer from Manaus, and the news discouraged him.

—There has been some very queer work at Manaus, in addition to the peculiar settlement of that jobbing port scheme. It would seem that a letter of resignation from Governor Filinto Pires was presented to the assembly, which was promptly accepted. Gov. Filinto, on his arrival at Pará, was advised of the acceptance of his resignation, and at once denounced the letter as forgery. He says he never resigned, and that he proposes to assume the governorship. Politics in Amazonas are evidently becoming more than exciting. Frauds, corruption, forgeries, and all that will hardly tend to demonstrate the fitness of such people for self-government.

—Gov. Filinto Pires has sent a telegram to President Prudente de Moraes asking to be reinstated in the office of governor of Amazonas. It was stated sometime ago, our readers will remember, that the state legislature, calling Filinto's leave of absence, had ordered him to return to the state within 15 days under penalty of losing his office. Filinto accordingly hastened to return and was on his way to Manaus, when he was met by a telegram informing him that the legislature had accepted his resignation. He says, however, that he has not resigned and has no intention of doing so. If any document purporting to be his resignation has been sent to the legislature, it is, he asserts, a forgery.

—The lands, buildings, machinery and other properties of the Companhia Internacional de Maranhão, situated on the Maranhão River, state of Bahia, are to be sold in this city by auction to-day, under judicial liquidation. The company was organized to distill and refine petroleum, to manufacture machine oils, soap, candles, etc., and to carry on various other industries, such as brick-making, sawing lumber, etc. A large sum of money has been expended in machinery, buildings, etc., great part of which will be lost.

—Some days ago the *Commercio de São Paulo* published a reproduction of a group of 23 assassins, robbers, gamblers and thieves, which were recently captured at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. This band is known to have been responsible for no less than 31 crimes. There is one Portuguese woman in the gang, who was employed as a spy, the remainder being Indians of the other sex. The existence of such bands of criminals at such small places as S. Carlos is certainly a bad sign and it is to be hoped that the authorities will allow themselves to be influenced by no false sentiment. The country districts should be most carefully protected against such malcontents, so that the true industries of Brazil can be properly developed.

—Something new in dicing has just come to light in São Paulo. A challenge having passed between Félix Bacocina and Zucarini, both journalists, the former exacted as a preliminary condition that the latter should exhibit an affidavit, signed by the Italian consul, affirming his moral character (*maravilhado*). The consul very properly refused to sign any such document, and the dicing had to be postponed. Simulwyt says he is refused to see this new feature in dicing. If every dicer were obliged to first secure a certificate as to his moral character, there would not be so many dices, said Simulwyt, and then there would not be so many silly exhibitions on the part of otherwise respectable members of society. And then, perhaps it would be good policy for every dicer to require his antagonist to exhibit his birth certificate, his life insurance policy, a quittance from his grocer and tailor, and properly signed receipts from his surgeon and undertaker. There is nothing like having serious matters treated seriously.

CRICKET.

SANTOS vs. SÃO PAULO.

—The second visit of the S. P. A. C. to Santos and the 3rd fixture between the two rival clubs this season was played on 31st inst., the result being a very decisive win for Santos, by oneinning and 25 runs.

The Paulistas certainly had not their strongest eleven, two or three of the men chosen being unable to come down, nevertheless the team was fairly representative.

Miller won the toss for São Paulo and decided to bat, and therefore had the advantage of the best pitch. The scoring on both sides was small. This can be partly accounted for by the soft bench, but the total collapse of the Paulistas in the 1st innings was a surprise to everybody, the whole side being put out for 43 runs. This is the smallest score ever made by a São Paulo team against Santos and no doubt will remain a record for many years.

The batting of the São Paulo men was weak and we cannot command Miller for playing the game he did at such a critical time. When he saw so many of his men fail before he should have plied a freer game, and endeavored to brace up his side. Miller is quite capable of scoring fast against any bowling, and there was nothing very difficult about the bowling of Tross and Barber on Sunday week. Miller went in first wicket down and carried his bat for seven.

The second innings of the Paulistas was practically a repetition of the first, one man, Stewart, got into double figures; he made twelve by patient play, when he had to retire. I. B. W. Blomley remained at the wickets about 75 minutes for 5. Tross who had tempted him with every kind of ball finally clean bowled him; Miller was out off a very unsatisfactory ball; he played his first ball, a full pitch from Barber, straight into Tonlinson's hands at coverpoint and was easily held. Wyatt was smartly run out. The rest of the men were clean bowled, the total of the innings being 27.

The Santos fielding was quite up to the mark, one or two slight mistakes only being made. Routh as usual was excellent, his picking up and returning being perfect, he, together with Burgos behind the wickets, was responsible for three of the batsmen being run out. Barber and Tross as the analysis shows, both had splendid averages.

Santos batting was steady, each man doing a little. Vieira being the only man who failed absolutely.

The position of the two clubs now is: Santos—won 12, lost 7, drawn 7. Total matches played since the formation of S. A. C. in 1890—26. It will be seen therefore that São Paulo will have to wait a year or so yet before they will be able to turn the tables.

After the match several of the São Paulo men accompanied by some Santistas drove along to José Menino and walked over the new ground of the S. A. C. The Paulistas expressed themselves highly pleased with the advanced state in which the ground was, and their general captain, Charlie Miller, remarked that he hoped in the future the two old clubs would there fight out many a cricket battle with the same good feeling that has characterized these matches since their inauguration.

The score was as follows:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB

First Innings.

P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	1
H. Crompton, b. do.....	1
C. W. Miller, not out.....	7
E. Wyatt, run out.....	1
E. Stewart, b. Tross.....	1
F. Eforde, run out.....	0
W. Rule, c. Routh, b. Tross.....	1
H. Greenland, c. T. Tonlinson, b. Tross.....	1
E. Blomley, b. Tross.....	0
J. Shaw, b. Barber.....	0
F. Knight, b. Barber.....	1
Extras.....	13
Total.....	13

Second Innings.

P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	1
H. Crompton, b. Tross.....	0
C. W. Miller, c. Tonlinson, b. Barber.....	0
E. Wyatt, run out.....	0
E. Stewart, l. b. w., b. Barber.....	1
F. Eforde, b. Barber.....	0
W. Rule, b. Barber.....	0
H. Greenland, c. Tonlinson, b. Barber.....	0
E. Blomley, b. Tross.....	0
J. Shaw, b. Barber.....	0
F. Knight, not out.....	2
Extras.....	27
Total.....	27

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB

First Innings.

A. M. Burgos, c. Knight, b. Miller.....	1
J. de S. Routh, b. Rule.....	1
H. Barber, b. Miller.....	0
C. L. Stoeck, run out.....	0
H. Tross, b. Miller.....	0
A. Kovalan, b. Miller.....	0
J. A. Cross, b. Miller.....	0
G. Tonlinson, b. Miller.....	0
R. O. Broad, c. Tross, b. Rule.....	0
C. Lloyd, c. Greenland, b. Rule.....	0
C. G. Vieira, b. Rule.....	0
Extras.....	68
Total.....	68

RAILROAD NOTES

—Whenever there is little news stirring the newspapers report negotiations for the sale of a railway to a foreign syndicate. On this occasion the railway selected for this purpose is the Sorocabana.

We are glad to note that the senate has had the wisdom to reject a bill providing for the purchase of the Melhoreamento railway. At times when the state is selling, or letting, or impounding lines, it would be extreme folly to purchase another.

The London & River Plate Bank will continue to receive the old script of the Leopoldina Railway Co. and exchange it for the new, up to the end of the month of August. Those of our readers who have not already changed their shares, had better hurry up and do so.

—On the 6th inst. between the stations of Praia Vista and Jacuba on the Paulista railway, a train was derailed by a fall on the track. The engineer and some of the passengers were wounded and the locomotive and several cars were very much damaged. The loss is estimated at 180,000\$.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Brazilian cruiser *Tiradentes* left Santos on the 7th inst. for this port.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Período* on the 3rd inst., were: Mrs. C. Pereira da Cunha, C. A. Gimbós and E. Uogolito.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s liner *Ligeiro* on the 2nd inst., were Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. Guttmann, and Mr. J. A. S. de Menezes.

—It is announced that in view of the improvements made at the port of Santos the Royal Mail company has resolved to make a monthly call there with their large mail steamers. The first in this new service is the *Nile* which arrives here to-day.

—The P. S. N. Co.'s small boat *Gloria* brought the following passengers to Rio, on 2nd inst.: Dr. A. W. Sheldon, Mr. Victor Nothmann Jr., Mr. W. H. Martin, Mrs. Clara M. Clemence, Mr. and Mrs. Tebyriza, and Luisa, Maria, Austin and Ruy Tebyriza, Misses Margarida, Irvinia, and Corina Tebyriza, Mr. J. J. Ferreira and family, and Mr. Jules Suin.

—The following passengers left Rio on the 5th inst., by the s.s. *Gloria*, of the Lampert & Holt line: Mrs. Florence A. Barnes and Mr. H. Estinghausen to New York, and Mr. Otto Kneese to Bahia. Amongst the passengers in transit from the River Plate were our old friends, Rev. Dr. Drew and his talented wife, Mr. Michael Scally, who are going to New York.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio by the S. S. *Calíope* were:—From New York: Mr. and Mrs. Mario Mendonça, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Clark and 3 children, Rev. J. S. Kennedy, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Pescard, Miss Elvendale, and Mrs. E. Smythe. From Bahia: Mr. C. P. de Souza, Mr. R. Jeavons, Miss Lydia Mares, Miss Anne Vereginiana, and Mr. A. Atlass.

—The passengers who left Rio by the *Lion* on the 2nd inst. were: For Liverpool: Mrs. J. Price and infant, Miss. A. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. George, Miss. S. George, Messrs. T. Chemuix, W. Marks, A. J. Tregid, L. W. A. Happe, Joseph Pryor, J. S. Pryor, and W. Kent. For La Palice: Mrs. Barragat, Mr. and Mrs. Stop, Miss. L. Grassy, and Mr. J. C. Bourgois. For Lisbon: Messrs. A. R. Costa Neves and F. R. da Gama.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 1st inst. President Prudente de Moraes signed the copyright bill voted by congress.

—The Italian minister, Count Antonelli, has been slightly ill for some days past, but is now quite well again.

—The sub-solicitor of the Federal District has appealed from the sentence acquitting the alleged murderers of Col. Gentil de Castro.

—On Saturday last the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of Peru, formally signed the treaty of asylum and extradition between these two countries, on which they have been for some time engaged.

—The ratifications of the arbitration treaty between Brazil and France were formally exchanged on Friday last. This treaty will, it is expected, provide a definite settlement of the French Guiana boundary dispute.

—It has been announced for some time that the President intended to make an excursion to Santos and São Paulo, but he has lately advised his friends that he has changed his plans and will not leave Rio until the end of his term.

—The knife is again becoming a little too prominent. Several persons were killed and wounded in and about this city last week on account of the practice of resorting to the knife in every dispute. Would it not be well to hang a few of these assassins?

—It would seem that various persons have been protesting against the use of their names on committees organized to give a *grande festval em homenagem ao alto comercio nacional e estrangeiro*, which is to come off at the S. Pedro theatre on the 17th inst.

—The authorities are evidently waiting upon Providence for relief from the rigors of the drought in this vicinity. The water supply is becoming dangerously scarce in some quarters, but it is still abundant from those favored individuals who have "fixed things" with the inspectors.

—The police continue to inflict fines upon the persons engaged in the scandalous *jogo de bicho*, but apparently without result. The fines are so small and the profits so large that the gamblers can easily afford to pay when caught. Six months at state-breaking might perhaps have a better effect.

—Were it not that some semi-official organ might accuse us of untruthfulness and a malicious desire to injure the country, we should say just here that the weather is exceptionally hot and dry, our water supply is dangerously short, and the danger of a fever epidemic is becoming imminent.

—Just beyond the Botanical Garden there is a collection of "mudó" artizans' dwellings called the "Villa Suin," the drainage from which is allowed to discharge into the Rio Macaco, to the great prejudice and danger of the neighborhood. The sanitary authorities have called upon the public works department to remedy the evil.

—Of the period fixed by the constitution for the congressional session less than a month now remains, and yet the discussion of the budget has not even been commenced. Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons doubtless think that for legislators of a country whose government is promising retribution, such conduct is, to say the least, very peculiar.

—The continued heat and drought are causing much inconvenience and suffering throughout the city, and are bringing us face to face with a very great danger—an early outbreak of yellow fever. Little has been done thus far to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and we may therefore expect to pay dearly for the negligence and incompetence of our sanitary officials.

—There was a tremendous crowd in the Largo Machado last night when the Botanical Garden Co. tried a new experiment. This was a free exhibition of the cinematograph thrown from their office window to a screen on the Praça Duque de Caxias. The humorous views given were heartily enjoyed by the crowd, and we hear that the exhibition will be continued for several nights.

—The director of Botanical Garden having applied to the city prefect to have the Rio Macaco cleared, because it has become a danger to public health, the latter replies that the service does not fall within his department. It would appear that nothing falls within that department but a very large revenue which is paid out in salaries to men who have no duties to perform.

—In the first half of the present year there were registered in this city 3,720 births, 4,316 deaths, 678 marriages, 83,309 arrivals by sea and 74,189 departures. By the health authorities were visited \$33 steamers and 199 sailing vessels. At the Ilha Grande quarantine station the number of vessels visited was 17 steamers and 11 sailing vessels whose aggregate tonnage was 29,087, and which carried 995 seamen and 9,930 passengers.

No 7 and the market was firm towards the evening at the latter rate. The shipments made offers that were not generally acceptable. The stocks were bought up by the foreign markets, transactions were said to have been done at 1000 reis. The Santos market showed no change but the foreign markets all opened and closed at rates which showed an insignificant fall in the prices of coffee. The Santos market contained some 6,000 bags exchanged hands at Friday's quotations, but there was no other change in the market.

The shipments since our last report have been: 40,301 bags for the United States 18,529 " " Europe 1,123 " " Cape of Good Hope 500 " " River Plate, etc. 60,315 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week: United States: bags

July 30 New York Br. str. *Roman Prince* ... 7,300 Aug. 2 do do *Brick Eagle* ... 50,000 5 do do *Br. str. Galion* ... 23,182 5 do do *Br. str. Elton* ... 15,000

Europe: July 21 Constantinople II str. *Menor* ... 1,025 Aug. 11 Bremen Germ. Comr. *7 Days* ... 1,025 5 " " Bremen F. str. *de Rosaria* ... 7,250 5 " " Odessa II str. *Rio de Janeiro* ... 7,125 5 " " Trieste Aut. str. *Barros* ... 5,022

Ellsworth: July 31 River Plate Br. str. *Cordoba* ... 95 Aug. 4 do do *Portug* ... 1,102 5 " " Consul. Amer. steamers 10,652

The receipts for the past week were 64,758 bags against 66,367 bags for the previous week and 52,201 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations according to New York types were the following:

	Aug. 8	Aug. 1
No. 6...	12,000	10,000
7...	11,000	10,000
8...	10,400	10,000
9...	9,000	9,000

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 315,049 bags, against 315,814 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 491,760 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCK
Shipments, U. States	1,025	1,025	1,025
Europe	1,025	1,025	1,025
Cape	1,025	1,025	1,025
River Plate, etc.	1,025	1,025	1,025
Con. Consul.	1,025	1,025	1,025
Total shipments—bags	5,022	5,022	5,022
Stock—	207,020	207,020	207,020
Average (not No. 7) N. Y. do. 8 per @	1	1	1
N. Y. spot quote, N. 7.....	1	1	1
Exchange on London.....	1	1	1
Steamer freight, 5% prime bags	1	1	1
Receipts at Santos.....	1	1	1
Stock at Santos.....	1	1	1

Rice.—35,000 bags of Rangoon rice were received during the past week. There has been little doing in the market but the transactions seemed to show an improvement in price and the downward tendency of last week appears to have been not maintained as Rangoon rice is now quoted at 1000 reis per bag.

Pitch Pine.—There are no arrivals to record during the past week. The market is not firm and prices remain the same.

Wine.—*Porto*—The *Doña C. Wade* brought 10,000 cases of wine and prices remained the same but the market is extremely dull, the selling price remaining 250 reis per case.

Spices.—Transactions in this item are dead.

Sardines.—We have still nothing to report. The market in this branch is so great that it is likely to continue for some time.

Kersten.—Nothing has been received during the past week. The prices remain as before, namely 1000 reis for lots, but retail business has been done at 1000 reis per case.

Cement.—Receipts nil. There is no change to report. The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Belgian cement is quoted at 1000 to 1200 reis per barrel, and English cement at 1200 reis.

Indian Curr.—The receipts during the week were 200,000 bags from the River Plate ex. *Brumel* and 250,000 bags ex. *Peak*. The prices for new crop still rule from 250 to 300 reis per bag, the old crop from 300 to 350 reis but there is not such a firm feeling in the market as in the previous week.

Bran.—The receipts have been nil. The market is still weak. River Plate bran is quoted at the former rates, namely 1000 reis to 1200 but the local product has risen to 1200 reis per kilo.

Coal.—From Newcastle ex. *Holland* 4,000 tons, ex. *Peak* 1,000 tons and *Sum. Mendel* 1,120 tons.

Rubber.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following was the rule:

Peru—nothing mid week. Brazil—nothing. India, Bolivia and Argentina 225,000 to 235,000. Campos, 225,000 to 235,000. Amazon and Pará 225,000 to 235,000. Pará 225,000 to 235,000. Albatro 20 to 30 reis per kilo.

Albatro.—The receipts have been nil. The market is still weak. River Plate bran is quoted at the former rates, namely 1000 reis to 1200 but the local product has risen to 1200 reis per kilo.

Iron.—200 bags arrived from the River Plate in the *Br. str. Maranhão*. The dealers are weakish than in the previous week and prices now rule from 140 to 145 reis per kilo.

Lead.—From Newcastle ex. *Holland* 1,000 tons, ex. *Peak* 1,000 tons and *Sum. Mendel* 1,120 tons.

Alum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following was the rule:

Peru—nothing mid week. Brazil—nothing. India, Bolivia and Argentina 225,000 to 235,000. Campos, 225,000 to 235,000. Amazon and Pará 225,000 to 235,000. Pará 225,000 to 235,000. Albatro 20 to 30 reis per kilo.

Alum.—The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 315,049 bags, against 315,814 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 491,760 bags.

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The stock

[August 9th, 1898.]

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... August 8th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
300,438,800\$	261,333,000\$	Stock 5% currency (a/policies).....	1,000\$ 800\$	\$28 000— \$30,000
104,977,000	102,933,000	Bonds of 1895 6%.....	1,000\$	816 000— 820 000
—	—	do 1897 6%.....	1,000\$	900 000— 905 000
116,800	124,555,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1893.....	1,000\$ 800\$	956 000— 960 000
30,000,000	11,384,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000,500	1,000 000— 1,040 000
51,885,000	24,679,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000,500	1,400 000— 1,500 000
109,694,000	18,350,000	Do do 1888, 4%.....	1,000,500	1,337 000— 1,360 000
Fcts. 17,500,000	Fcts. 17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	500\$ 200	—
11,709,000	21,709,000	idem 6%.....	200	715 000—
5,000,000	4,128,400	do Minas Geraes 5%.....	200	420 000—
Fcts. 65,000,000	Fcts. 65,000,000	do idem 6%.....	500	920 000—
500,000	4,000,000	do Rio de Janeiro 6%.....	500	455 000—
10,000,000	500,000	do Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000	920 000—
25,000,000	25,975,200	do Pernambuco, 6%.....	200	151 000—
250,000	520,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	100	100—
400,000	400,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	200	200—
—	—	do do do Petrópolis, 7%.....	200	200—
—	—	do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	200	200—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks
20,000,000\$	100,000	96,135	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....
15,000,000	50,000	60,000	200	Commercial.....
—	—	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....
24,000,000	400,000	391,608	60	Construtor do Brasil.....
16,000,000	40,000	37,766 1/2	200	Crédito Mercantil do Brasil.....
8,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	Crédito do Brasil.....
5,000,000	25,000	n/a	200	Depósitos e Descontos.....
750,000	25,000	n/a	50	Finanças Públicas.....
8,000,000	40,000	n/a	200	Hipotecário do Brasil.....
11,513,575	57,000	41,1	200	Industrial do Brasil.....
5,000,000	25,000	n/a	200	National Brasileiro.....
10,594,400	55,000	n/a	200	República do Brasil.....
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mato Grosso.....
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....
20,000,000	100,000	n/a	200	Rio e Hypothecário.....
—	—	—	—	do 2nd series.....
20,000,000	100,000	n/a	200	Commercial do Bahia.....
10,000,000	50,000	n/a	200	Com e Indústria do S. Paulo.....
3,000,000	35,000	3,585	700	Crédito Real de São Paulo.....
—	—	11,415	700	do 2nd series.....
7,500,000	37,500	14,925	200	Crédito Real de S. Paulo.....
—	—	10,925	200	do 2nd series.....
—	—	10,925	200	do 2nd series.....
—	—	12,000	200	Lançadores do S. Paulo.....
25,000,000	125,000	n/a	200	do empréstimo section.....
5,000,000	25,000	n/a	200	Mercomil de Santos.....
10,000,000	50,000	5,000	200	S. Paulo.....
4,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....
—	—	162	—	do
—	—	—	—	do
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways
110,000,000\$	550,000	n/a	200\$	Leopoldina.....
20,000,000	200,000	135,253	100	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....
—	—	49,747	100	do
12,000,000	60,000	n/a	200	Micahé e Campos.....
20,000,000	100,000	n/a	200	Minasinho.....
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	do 2nd series.....
—	—	209,475	200	Oeste das Minas.....
10,000,000	100,000	n/a	100	do
70,000,000	350,000	n/a	200	Quilombo.....
—	—	100	200	do
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Sorocabana-Itamá.....
42,000,000	210,000	n/a	200	União Valenciana.....
12,500,000	62,500	n/a	200	Supayá.....
—	—	—	—	Tocantins e Araguaia.....
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways
2,500,000\$	25,000	n/a	100\$	Carreiros.....
6,000,000	50,000	n/a	100	Carros e Orientais.....
7,000,000	7,000	n/a	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....
14,000,000	70,000	n/a	200	Jardim Botânico.....
12,000,000	60,000	50,160	200	S. Christovão.....
5,000,000	15,000	n/a	200	Vila Isabel.....
18,000,000	30,000	n/a	100	Fernandina.....
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships
600,000\$	6,000	n/a	100\$	Carioca.....
1,000,000	5,000	n/a	200	Espanhola Marítima.....
25,000,000	140,000	n/a	200	Ihloy Brasileiro.....
5,000,000	25,000	n/a	200	Navagação Costeira.....
6,750,000	2,307	n/a	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	n/a	200\$	Alliúna.....
2,400,000	12,000	n/a	200	America Paulista.....
300,000	2,000	n/a	200	Batofago (Imigrante).....
5,000,000	30,000	n/a	200	Brasil Industrial.....
2,000,000	1,000	n/a	200	Centro Industrial.....
6,000,000	30,000	n/a	200	Confabu Industrial.....
4,500,000	22,500	n/a	200	Corcovado.....
—	—	—	—	do.....
500,000	5,000	n/a	200	D. Pedro I.....
2,000,000	16,000	n/a	200	Brasil Industrial.....
1,200,000	6,000	n/a	200	Industrial Minas.....
800,000	4,000	n/a	200	Minicéus.....
1,500,000	7,500	n/a	200	Manufactura Pernambucana.....
2,000,000	20,000	n/a	200	Progresso Industrial.....
3,000,000	15,000	n/a	200	Rio de Janeiro.....
1,100,000	5,400	n/a	200	Rio Pardo (Woolens).....
4,500,000	12,500	n/a	200	S. Pedro.....
1,200,000	6,000	n/a	200	S. Lourenço.....
1,200,000	6,000	n/a	200	S. Juan.....
2,000,000	10,000	n/a	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....
3,500,000	17,500	n/a	200	União Bahia.....
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance
4,000,000\$	20,000	n/a	200\$	Allianca.....
5,000,000	1,000	n/a	1,000\$	Argos Pernambucense.....
2,000,000	10,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante.....
4,000,000	20,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
4,000,000	2,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
2,500,000	2,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
2,000,000	1,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
2,000,000	1,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
2,000,000	1,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
2,000,000	1,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
2,000,000	1,000	n/a	200\$	Bandeirante (Imigrante).....
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous
7,000,000\$	35,000	n/a	200\$	Cantareira e Vilaçao Pernambucense.....
10,000	50	n/a	1,000\$	Cirrus Táctiles Alorâmanas.....
2,000,000	6,000	n/a	200\$	Companhia Pernambucana.....
5,000,000	70	n/a	200\$	Crucifixo (Indústria da Torre).....
60,000,000	200,000	n/a	200\$	Dicas de Santos.....
23,500,000	1,250,000	n/a	100\$	Melhoramentos no Rio.....
60,000,000	30,000	n/a	200\$	Orbras Pátria do Brasil.....
4,000,000	10,000	n/a	200\$	Polizei (newspaper).....
1,000,000	5,000	n/a	200\$	Polizei (newspaper).....
3,542,950	70,579	n/a	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brasil.....
2,000,000	15,000	n/a	200\$	Mata Laranjeiras (Paraná) teal.....
1,000,000	5,000	n/a	200\$	Santamente Ribeirão (São Paulo) mili.....
9,414,800	94,148	34,128	100	Transporte no Rio e Mercadorias.....
1,000,000	10,000	n/a	100	Typographia do Brasil.....
1,500,000	7,500	n/a	200	União (water for ships).....
600,000	3,000	n/a	200	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	—
7,000,000\$	35,000	n/a	200\$	—
10,000	50	n/a	1,000\$	—
2,000,000	6,000	n/a	200\$	—
5,000,000	70	n/a	200\$	—
60,000,000	200,000	n/a	200\$	—
23,500,000	1,250,000	n/a	100\$	—
60,000,000	30,000	n/a	200\$	—
4,000,000	10,000	n/a	200\$	—
1,000,000	5,000	n/a	200\$	—
3,542,950	70,579	n/a	50	—
2,000,000	15,000	n/a	200\$	—
1,000,000	5,000	n/a	200\$	—
9,414,800	94,148	34,128	100	—
1,000,000	10,000	n/a	100	—
1,500,000	7,500	n/a	200	—
600,000	3,000	n/a	200	—

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

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Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

RIDGWAY, Frederick.—Acrobat and general circus performer—supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898. Is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

NOLDE, George W.—45 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Enquiry received from his brother at St. Louis, Mo.

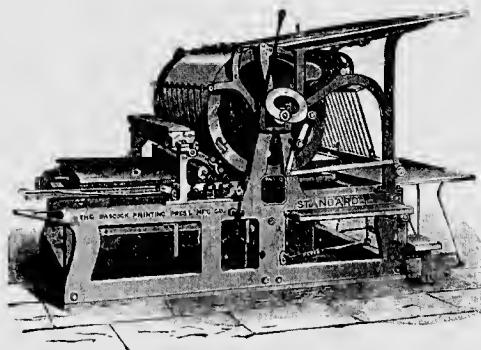
HVOY, Patrick and James—who left County Wexford, Ireland, about 35 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

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The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mendonça says that "during voyages on board the 'Olinde' and 'Nectandine' Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

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For sea sickness, pauses in pregnancy, impeded menstruation, nervousness of the heart and complaints, especially when following a serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to be applied to the stomach. It is also to take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprieur, who undertakes to send orders by registered post to any part of Brazil or abroad for the small sum of \$2.00 per box, \$25.00 for 20 and \$50.00 for 50 boxes.

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" 10	Nile	Babia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 22	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Magdalena	Babia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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The Nectandra Amara Pill is prepared
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Address of manufacturer:—Joséquin Bo-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74,
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THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 20th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1878, when it was
published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The Rio News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
United States. Its subscribers are principally business
men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and investments.
No other periodical, even with much
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All communications should be addressed to the
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. invariably.

The Steamer

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